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THE SLUMP IN RUBBER. LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

A meeting of people interested in rubber plantation was held at Kuala Lumpur, on December 29th and passed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of representatives of all planting associations in Malaya and other bodies in Malaya having interest in the rubber growing industry, supports and supports the recommendations formulated by the special committee which met on December 18th at Kuala Lumpur."

The meeting on December 19th unanimously adopted the following recommendations:—

1.—That in view of the necessity for immediate action the most effective remedy for the present condition of affairs is to prevent legislation rubber being put on the market.

2.—That it is most desirable that other countries (Ceylon, the Netherlands Indies, etc.) should take similar action, and that Government be requested to approach them on the subject, but that, without waiting for the result of this, legislation in Malaya is essential, and such legislation should be introduced as soon as possible and be operative from January 1st, 1921.

3.—That as the primary object of legislation is to reduce production as well as to restrict the method of collection, it is considered impracticable restriction should be effected by prohibition of export except under permit, or by a prohibitive duty on rubber exported in excess of the restricted allowance.

4.—That the restricted allowance for the period from January 1st, 1921, to June 30th, 1921, should be 50 per cent. of the actual production of the corresponding period in 1920. In cases where authentic figures are not obtainable the allowance should be fixed by Boards to be established, or by District Officers, as the case may be, and should not exceed 50 lbs. per acre for the above rules may apply unfairly should be dealt with by boards, who should also have discretionary powers to deal with all abnormal cases.

5.—That no exemption of small holdings should be made for the following reasons:— (a) The small holder is not an exporter, but sells to a dealer.

(b) It is essential to the success of the scheme that all rubber exported should be identified.

(c) Whether small holdings are, or are not, included, some machinery for such identification is necessary, though it would be neither possible nor essential to avoid all leakage.

6.—That the ports of Singapore and Penang should be left free for the import and export of local foreign rubber, but that means should be found to include in the scheme of restriction rubber produced in these islands.

7.—Financial assistance required for mature areas should be granted conditionally on cessation of all production for 6 months from the date when the loan is granted.

8.—That financial assistance should be given if possible to immature areas of 25 years or over.

9.—That the extent of financial aid given should not exceed 50 per acre per month.

10.—That applications for help should be presented to be considered by the Planters' Loan Board.

11.—That with regard to security the Committee hopes that, where a first charge is impossible, individual cases will be dealt with on their merits.

12.—That dividends should be declared until loans are repaid, and that 50 per cent. of all net profits should be applied to repayment.

13.—That, for the present simple interest should be calculated half-yearly at 7 per cent. per annum and added to the loan.

To make the foregoing recommendations operative legislation would have to be introduced in the Colony, and the Federated and non-Federated States. Their adoption would in the opinion of the committee affect other features of the present position and it was unanimously agreed that the following opinions and additional recommendations (not requiring legislation) be submitted:—

(1) A reduction of output to 50 per cent. of 1920 crops would make it impossible for many estates to employ as much labour as they now employ and the result would be an increase in the number of labourers released.

(2) The Committee believe that Chinese labour is even now finding its way back to China in considerable numbers and that this depletion of that class of labour will continue. They, however, consider it likely that there will be a return to this country for some months for numbers of Chinese who will find it difficult to procure work.

(3) Indian labourers are less independent than Chinese and will to a greater extent look to their employers and to Government for employment. Moreover, as Indians as a class are considered to be more suitable generally than Chinese as permanent workers on estates, the Committee are of opinion that effort should be made by employers and by Government to retain them here and to provide them with employment.

(4) In view of the above opinions the Committee urge that Government take action as soon as possible to provide relief works for a portion of the labour which is likely to be thrown out of employment. Such works in the opinion of the Committee should include anti-malaria measures, the widening and putting into good repair of some of the existing roads, the making of new roads, extensions to railways and the carrying out of any other required public works. The Committee will take steps to appeal to employers to do what they can within their financial power to avoid discharging labour.

(5) The Committee believe that all classes of labourers in this country fully realize the gravity of the present situation and that they would be content to work temporarily at rates of wages which would provide them with the bare necessities of life. In that belief they recommend that Government call upon all labour employing departments to reduce wages temporarily.

(6) The Committee are of opinion that a further reduction in the price of rice would tend to reduce the cost of living generally and that any additional loss which Government would incur by doing so, would be counterbalanced by lower wages payable and by a reduction in the price of contract labour and of locally produced

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN.

During the last week or two little processions will have been observed marching through the streets carrying small Japanese flags or paper lanterns, conducting a youth to the railway station, where he will take train for the army division which he enters as a conscript. Generally the band has been much enthusiasm with repeated shouts of "Banzai!" To the stranger it appears that the men drawn as conscripts take up their duties with the greatest enthusiasm, and this impression is encouraged by the authorities, the head of the ward not infrequently arranging or encouraging the formation of the little processions as a sign of approval.

But to anyone who cares to penetrate beneath the surface the enthusiasm is very forced. It is the men escaping the call who are congratulated the fact being that conscription is no more popular in Japan than elsewhere. While conscription is supposed to apply equally to all Japanese subjects, even the priest is not being exempted, having complaints are heard among the working classes, that in one way or another the more wealthy manage to escape service. One way in which this is accomplished is by the regulation under which the students of certain schools or colleges approved by the Ministry of Education may, on request, defer their service until the age of 25. After completing their studies these pupils are treated as one-year volunteers, but it is asserted that in many cases even this service is evaded among the more wealthy by permission being obtained for the student to continue his studies abroad, when the one-year service is postponed indefinitely. Nominally every male Japanese is compelled to perform personal service from the age of 17 till the completion of his 40th year, but in practice, apparently the men taken as conscripts are about 20 years of age. There are 31 reasons for complete exemption; among which are deformity, blindness, deafness, dumbness or great difficulty in articulating, deformity of the nose causing difficulty in respiration, imbecility, epilepsy, etc. The loss of certain fingers of the right hand also causes men to be rejected, owing to the difficulty of holding and firing a rifle, and it has been complained bitterly by army authorities that militiamen are deliberately adopted by some men to escape service. All those of a stature below 4 shaku 8 sun (a shaku is 11 15/16ths of a foot and a sun a tenth part of a shaku) are exempt. The average height is between 5 shaku 1 sun and 5 shaku 4 sun, those reaching an equivalent of 5 feet 8 inches being very few. The term of service is for three years for cavalry, but generally only two years for other arms. The return of the men to civil life is the cause of much rejoicing among friends, but there is not so evident as the apparent rejoicing, however, the Socialists have publicly welcomed the release of comrades from service, meeting them at the barracks gates and forming processions similar to that encouraged by the authorities when men join up as recruits. The authorities interfered with one such procession in Kyoto, but that was because a banner was borne in front of the demonstration bearing the characters "Release from Prison"—The Japan Chronicle.

Materials. They therefore recommend a reduction in the price of rice—say from January 1st, 1921, and also the discontinuance of the rice allowance now granted to labourers and subordinate employees.

The Committee believe that the Indian Immigration Committee have a large balance of credit of their fund and recommend that payment of assessment due in respect of the 4th quarter of 1920 be waived, and also that payments due to employers, as recruiting rebate for the same period, be cancelled.

The Committee recommend that until such time as statistics are available from which a reliable forecast of the future of the rubber industry can be formed, no further areas of land should be alienated for rubber.

(8) The Committee recommend that for a time and as a measure of financial relief land rents be made payable and collected twice a year, on 1st June and 1st December.

Holders of rubber shares will be alarmed to see from the following list of quotations for shares in Straits currency the extent to which shares have recently fallen in the market:—

Alor Gajah (120,000—1) 2.10.
Amel Malay (1,000,000—2) 2.25—2.75.
Ayer Hitam (300,000—5) 15.00.
Ayer Kuning (150,440) 7.00.
Ayer Molek (200,000—1,000) 2.00.
Ayer Panas (200,000—5) 2.50—2.50.
Batuwangi (200,000—1) 1.00.
Bawet (700,000—1) 2.00.
Batang Benar (400,000) 3.25.
Bunga (80) 20 sh.

Bukit Jelutong (400,000) 60.
Bukit Katil (400,000—1) 70—80.
Bukit K.B. (150,000—1) 50.
Bukit Timah (500,000—10) 15.00.
Glenagly (444,000—1) 1.50.
Hartley (200,000—5) 7.00.
Idagiri (175,000) 7.00.
Jeram Kuantan (350,000) 1.00.
Jimah (250,000—1) 2.00.
Kamusan (250,000—2) 3.75.
Kedah (500,000—1) 3.50.
Kluang (600,000—4) 4.00—6.00.
Kempas (300,000—2) 5.50.
Kuala Sidim (600,000—1) 2.50.
Lunas (200,000—3) 5.50.
Malaka Pinda (1,000,000—1) 1.10—1.30.
Malakoff (1,000,000—2) 1.75—2.25.
Mandai Telang (375,000) 45—55.
Mayfield (300,000—2) 8.50.
Muar (25) 75.
New Star (200,000) 2.25—2.50.
Nyales (200,000—1) 5.75.
Pajam (1,000,000—1) 9.00—10.00.
Pantai (240,000—1) 1.10—1.30.
Pari Perak (300,000—1) 2.75.
Perak R. Valley (318,725—1) 2.75.
Pulau Bulang (2,000,000—4) 90.
Punggur (350,000—1) 1.00.
Rendah (200,000—5) 5.50.
Rendahoff (300,000—2) 3.00.
Serdang (200,000—5) 5.50.
Sungai Engas (300,000—2) 2.50.
Tanjah (450,000) 70.
Tanjah (200,000—1) 15.00.
Teluk Anson (400,000—5) 12.00.
Tembelih (250,000—1) 1.00.
Tralagar (175,000—1) 1.50.
Ulu Benut 50—60.
Ulu Pandak (—1) 1.10.
United Malacca (400,000—1) 1.40.
Usen Simpang 2.50.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

RENEWAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

A correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writing from London on November 10th, said:—

Although the public hears very little of it, the Foreign Office is busy discussing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which ought to be renewed in the coming year. Apparently there is a small expert committee sitting which is hearing the evidence of witnesses, not merely commercial men, or politicians, or diplomats, but well informed individuals who can pose with some degree of justice as being in touch with public opinion.

OFFICIALS IN FAVOUR.

There are two great points to which the committee is devoting its attention: (1) whether the Alliance shall be renewed, and (2) the form in which it can be renewed. There is no doubt that the Alliance will be renewed. Virtually everybody is in favour of it, not because they regard it as being a particularly efficacious understanding, but because on the other hand, if we are to influence Japan on Western lines in her general policy, we are more likely to be able to do so from a friendly than from a purely detached standpoint. There are many people who think that Japan wishes to adopt a particular line of policy and will do so whether this country is in favour of it or whether it is not, but at any rate the British official world is hopeful that occasionally under an alliance Japan might be willing to pay some sort of sympathetic attention to the British point of view. A renewal is therefore regarded as certain, although it will be some time before any definite announcement is made.

CONDITIONS TO REQUIRE.

On the other hand, a vast majority of people are in favour of some conditions being attached to the renewal of the treaty. Without exception British sentiment is in favour of the Shantung question being settled on just, reasonable and straightforward lines. People realize that if this open sore is allowed to continue in Sino-Japanese relations it may in time sow the seeds of serious trouble, and it will always embitter the good feeling which otherwise ought to exist between these two Oriental nations. British opinion would, therefore, like to see a settlement of the Shantung question made a condition of the renewal of the Alliance; the more so since Japan has been steadily and persistently advised by Great Britain to take this course, and it seems that her refusal to do so is only actuated by the fear of public opinion which seems to dominate her governing circles.

Moreover, a people would like to see some sort of condition as to how we stand with regard to Japan's Imperialistic tendencies in Manchuria and Siberia. With these we have no sympathy, and we of course also shall under no circumstances consent to tie ourselves up in a form which might seriously embroil us under certain circumstances with the United States.

WORLD PROBLEMS.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Japanese will regard this evidence of keen interest which the British public are taking in the question of the renewal of the Alliance as being purely sympathetic. We are not intending to create trouble for Japan or for ourselves; we merely hope to contribute towards the settlement of world problems, which are demanding immediate attention, unless we wish them in time to assume proportions which we may keenly regret later on.

GAMBLING AT MACAO.

A DEMAND FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

O. Maceneze, the Portuguese paper at Macao, has a long article in its issue of December 29th on the subject of the public facilities which exist in the Colony for gambling. It begins with a reference to the recent drastic suppression of all such facilities in Canton, and the paper says: "What we feel keenly is that we have had to receive lessons on morals from the Government of Canton and that we are unable to put up a defence which carries any weight."

"We cannot place the need of a gambling revenue," says the article, "as such a need does not exist. The public revenues, without those from the gambling, are more than sufficient to defray the public expenses; and even if they were not, it would not be difficult to prove that these expenses could be reduced as to bring them within the limits of legitimate revenue, without doing any harm to the Colony."

The article ascribes the decadence of industry and trade in Macao to the fact that gambling is fostered and encouraged there. Where gambling flourishes, it says, neither industry nor commerce can live.

The evils resulting from the gambling facilities which the Colony affords are dwelt upon, and the article concludes with the contention that the Colony does not profit from the vice but loses immensely from it, and adds that were the Government to consult the public opinion of the Colony on the question they would find that there is general disapproval of the Government community itself to the retention of this evil.

ONE MILLION CLAIM.

The judgment of Bangkok Court of Appeal in the case of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. v. Kiam Hoa (Phra-Anuvart) has been delivered. The Appeal Court revised the decision of the lower Court dismissing the plaintiff's claim and adopted the dissenting opinion of the Judges of the lower Court, Phya Promthath and Mr. A. E. Layreker. The damages adjudged are Tcs. 861,428 for the first nine months of the charter. The Appeal Court gives the plaintiff leave to prove their damages for the remaining three months of the charter. Court costs and Tcs. 4,000 counsel's fee were awarded plaintiff. The judgment was signed by five judges.

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THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railway invites sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of June 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices: Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations. Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with 25. PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION. [150]

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE HON. MR. HALLIFAX'S SPEECH

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR—I do not propose to reply at length to Mr. Tao's letter which appeared in your paper on the 4th inst., for I am quite content to leave it to the judgment of the public as to whether or not my letter was a fair criticism of Mr. Hallifax's speech and as to whether or not Mr. Tao's letter is a fair criticism of mine. In so far as there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Tao and myself in any matter, I am content with such difference.

But silence on my part may be construed as a slight on Mr. Tao, entirely unintended by me, and so, with your permission, I will make a few observations by way of reply to his letter.

To begin with, then, I say that I am greatly impressed by his "judicial ignorance"—if I may be pardoned for using a legal phrase—which caused him to be "struck" by my writing to the English, and not to the Chinese, Press, on a subject which entirely concerns the Chinese themselves. He is sufficiently acquainted with me to know, I feel sure, that having forgotten much of my Chinese literary composition, I could not have written an elaborate letter to the Chinese Press without friendly aid, and he really must not expect me to impose on the public by passing off as my own letter, which I would have been quite incapable of writing. Moreover, Mr. Hallifax's speech was published in the English Press; my comments concern English-speaking Chinese; I feel quite unrepentant, therefore, to have communicated my thoughts to the English Press.

Mr. Tao says, of myself, "If he thinks that any English-speaking Chinese has suffered a grievance from Mr. Hallifax in his endeavour to get into closer touch with the Chinese-speaking merchants, then etc., etc." Was Mr. Tao so struck by the fact that my letter appeared in the English Press that he could not read through it at all? For I do not like to impute against a man like Mr. Tao that he intentionally put words into my words which I had expressly disavowed. I said at the very beginning of my letter that not one was likely to dispute with Mr. Hallifax that he should get into much closer touch with a large proportion of the Chinese population to which reference has been made. I said, "By all means encourage the Chinese generally to speak English; interest in public matters, if they could, as a whole, be induced or educated to take anything like the same interest as that evinced by any of the European democracies, half of the political troubles of China would have been solved." Indeed, I think it would be unfair to say that Mr. Tao's letter, besides indulging in insinuations of questionable taste about "self-seeking English-speaking Chinese," and English-speaking Chinese "disappointed by Mr. Hallifax's conduct," contains any venomous attacks on imaginary utterances never made by me, or imagined interrogations to questions never in dispute, or arguments based on premises never assumed. For instance, one would look in vain in my letter for any indication that I ever held the opinion that closer relationship between officials and Chinese merchants was anything but desirable; that an English-speaking Chinese's education was "undervalued because it was employed to assist in bringing out the Chinese-speaking merchants' greed"; that "the sole aim and purpose of education is to provide costly and high-standard education for a small number of Chinese so that they may acquire it for their own personal aggrandisement"; and to make them "dazzling lights among their own countrymen, so dazzling that none dare to look upon them but with awe"; and so forth.

As regards my reference to the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, Sir Bosman Wei Yuk, and all those other English-speaking Chinese who are now performing public services, that, of course, was spoken by Mr. Hallifax's statement that "those who had learned to speak English well, many of necessity, in a place like Hongkong, have their views tinged with English ideas, and it was just this English tinge speaking for his office that they wanted to get rid of." Were not the first two named gentlemen members of the District Watchmen's Committee, are not at least 7 or 8 out of the 19 members of the present District Watchmen's Committee (Advisory Board to the S.C.A.) men who had learned to speak English well? Without Mr. Tao's charge of vanity and insinuation, I can only conclude that Mr. Hallifax's speech is in the light of the usual English canon. If those words meant what they say, obviously all these men, with the English tinge, are undesirable from the view of the S.C.A.'s office and should be got rid of.

In truth, the only statement in Mr. Tao's letter which has any direct relevance to my letter is his allegation that my specific complaints against Mr. Hallifax are not borne out by facts. Here, we must agree to differ. He is entitled to his opinion and I to mine; but he need not, I feel, take so much trouble to attack ideas which I did not either directly or by implication express, or to give us so many platitudes about the function of education and of educational institutions.

In conclusion, I can only congratulate Mr. Tao on his apparent ability to speak, not only on behalf of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, and the Hongkong Officials, but on behalf of Mr. Hallifax, who is on leave. Yours, etc.

H. K. K. 10
Hongkong 6th January, 1921.

SPORT

FOOTBALL

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE

HAWKINS' "O" TAMAR "O"

On the Navy "A" ground, before a large number of blue-jackets, the Tamar started the game against the Hawks and were soon attacking. Play was very fast and each goal was visited in turn and corners were frequent. The Hawks had the better of the exchanges in mid-field, but their forwards could not find the mark. Shooting on both sides was erratic. Half time arrived with the Hawks appealing for a penalty for hands, but the referee decided against them and the game crossed over with no more. On resuming, the Tamar went down and forced a corner off Edwards' Heaps sending outside. The Hawks transferred play to the other end and Ballard sent in a shot that beat Powell, the ball, however, bouncing over the bar. The Hawks pressed for a time, but their forwards were wild in front of goal. Fool against Grant sent the Hawks in, where Chatham passed out to Webb, but Castle intercepted and cleared. Wilkins sent in a long shot that just missed the upright. During the closing stages the Tamar had hard lines in not scoring, and the ball was around the Hawks' goal when the whistle sounded for time with no score. Mr. Thornton was the referee. The game was keenly contested and a draw is a correct result on the play.

R.G.A. 2 "AMBROSE" 0

At Sookunpo, the R.G.A. fielded only ten men, but managed to win by two goals to love. The Ambrose started the game against the wind, and the R.G.A. took up the attack. Following a centre by Wilson, Veale opened the scoring for the soldiers after a few minutes play. From the centre kick the Ambrose went away and forced a corner. Woods clearing in grand style. Give and take play followed, but no further scoring took place and the teams crossed over with the R.G.A. leading by one goal to love.

On resuming the R.G.A. attacked, but Edridge, who was playing a good game, cleared and transferred play to the other end, where Frampton kicked behind. Beardsall placed well from the corner kick, the ball dropping on top of the crossbar, and rebounding to play. Monkhouse sent in a first timer, and Woods saved well. The R.G.A. transferred to the other end, where Wilson coming in from the right, sent in a low fast shot that the goalkeeper and put the R.G.A. 2 up. Midfield play followed, and no further scoring took place. Mr. Wells controlled the play for the R.G.A., and Edridge for the Ambrose played a good game. The game and Wilkins' v. Currie was postponed, as the ship is out of port.

HONGKONG RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP

The competition for this trophy begins this week, there being three teams entered the Army, the Navy and the Hongkong Club. There will be six matches in all and a final exhibition game—Winners v. Rest. All matches take place on the Club ground. On Saturday, January 6th, the first match will be played at 4 p.m. when the Army meets the Navy. Both will be at full strength and a good game is expected.

AT THE MAGISTRACY

RICKSHA COOLIES' CURIOUS CONDUCT

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, yesterday, two ricksha coolies were charged by an Indian constable with entering the premises of the old German Mission on the night of January 4th and with offering a bribe. The constable said that early in the morning, he was patrolling Hospital Road when he heard whispering from the Mission building. He found the defendants there. When arrested, they offered him 21 cents between them to let them go. The Magistrate said the defendants might have had to answer a serious charge. He would, however, dismiss the first charge and fine them \$10 each for attempted bribery. In default they would have to go to prison for 14 days.

ALTERCATION WITH CHAIR COOLIES

José Maria Labory Gutierrez summoned two chair coolies for demanding more than their legal fare, with using improper language to him and for assault. The complainant said he offered 20 cents for a journey from Central Market to Robinson Road, the sum he had been in the habit of paying. The coolies asked for 30 cents, used bad language, and one of them kicked his shin. It was elicited that the complainant seized one of the coolies by the arm to take the men to a constable, and the Magistrate told him he should have contented himself with taking the number of the chair and making a report. The coolies were fined \$3 each.

CHINESE POLICE CHARGED

Two Chinese detectives of the Water Police—one a sergeant with 21 years' service and the other a constable with 10 years' service—were charged before Mr. Smith with violation of duty. Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who conducted the case for the prosecution, stated that the defendants, with another constable who had absconded, were alleged to have converted to their own use opium taken from persons arriving in the Colony by the Yai Shing. The hearing was adjourned.

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club Golf Section, was held in the Club-room of the K.O.C. yesterday evening. The attendance was fair.

The Chairman said that the year had been concluded with a satisfactory membership. The sport had been excellent all through the season, though victories to the club had not been frequent. The matches with the United Service team had been very useful to the K.C.C. in providing a lesson in style and play for the less experienced players of the Kowloon Club. To commemorate the work of the departing Secretary they had decided to offer a cup to be played off by members during January. The first round would be played on Sunday next, the second round on January 18th and the semi-final round on January 23rd. A disappointing feature of the past season had been the poor attendance at the qualifying contests held each month for ornamental silver medals. Such sparsity was discouraging, and it was to be hoped that during 1921 an improvement would be remarked in that department. The thanks of the club and members individually were due to Mr. Elson, for the manner in which he had replaced Mr. Overly during his absence.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. Elson; Secretary, Mr. Overly.

Committee: Messrs. Nicoll, Mackenzie, Robinson, Arenell, and Dr. Woodman. Mr. Elson moved—that the Golf Section have subscribing members, who will be allowed full benefits of the Club for a fee of \$10 per annum, but they must be members of the K.O.C. These privileges to be extended to the U.S.R.C. and the K.B.C. who will have the benefit of entering any of the K.C.C. competitions.

Dr. Woodman seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, and Mr. Davidson seconded, a motion that for the forthcoming season qualifying medals be abolished.

This was agreed to.

A vote of thanks was carried to the retiring officers.

The following is the draw for the first round of the Mead Shield:—Dr. Woodman v. V. C. Labrum; J. Stalker v. B. D. Evans; A. O. Brown v. J. McCubbin; J. Gibson v. W. T. Elson; D. G. Nicoll v. K. R. Macaskill; H. E. Stevens v. J. Parkes; H. Overly v. P. Heathcote; and J. H. Ryneck v. D. J. Mackenzie.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEAR

SINGAPORE MERCHANT'S LOSS OF DIAMONDS

Mr. Adolph Adler, diamond merchant, with his shop in Armenian Street, and residing at the Raffles Hotel, Singapore, made the following report to Inspector Dale at the Central Station, concerning the mysterious loss of diamonds while travelling between Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon and back:—On November 22nd last, he left Singapore for Bangkok by the Awa. Just before going to Bangkok his stock of diamonds was all correct. On his arrival at Bangkok he handed over to the Customs his sealed bags containing his stock of diamonds. The next day he made his declaration, and took out about \$10,000 worth of gems, leaving the remainder in the bag, which was sealed by his seal and that of the Customs. He then ordered one bag to be taken to the Siam Commercial Bank for safe custody leaving the other with the Customs. The following day he had orders for further goods and went to the Customs again to take some more diamonds out. He then found two packets, containing diamonds, to the value of \$2,770, missing. He made enquiries, but no satisfaction could be obtained. He said that he had lost a parcel at Saigon, valued at \$255, and on arriving at Singapore from Saigon he found two pearl sets valued at \$200 missing.

Mr. Adler has no idea of how the goods were actually lost. They were lost while he was travelling from Singapore to Bangkok, from there to Saigon and from Saigon back to Singapore. The total amount of the loss is estimated at \$2,535, and the diamond merchant is willing to pay 10 per cent on the value of the articles to anyone who can give information which will lead to the recovery of the articles.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SLANG

"Might I invite your attention to Rugby slang?" writes a correspondent in the Morning Post. "He's an awful little twacker, but he never oils, and he doesn't need to use cabs, because he knows more than the Dick-John. Such would be a tribute to a clever boy who never cheated, or used cribs because he knew more than the Dictionary itself. 'Twack,' which you attribute to Shrewsbury, surely comes from us. Other Rugby slang-phrases would include 'Don-John' for the Communion Service and also for Confirmation and 'Dicks' for prayers. 'Big-side Dick' being Rumbair, for prayers in New-Big School. 'Co' for the School call-over, and 'House Co' for the House Roll-call are probably known to you but 'Blag' for a house-telegram is, in my time, was prevalent over by that fine scholar, Robert Whitelaw, the translator of Sophocles."

OBITUARY

MR. GEORGE JAMIESON, C.M.G.

Many old China hands will regret to read the announcement of the death at Home of Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., who for the long period of thirty-five years was in the Consular Service in China. He came to China as a Student Interpreter in 1864, and in the course of his career served in many of the treaty ports of China. Mr. Jamieson was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1880, and later he became Acting Assistant Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for China and Japan at Shanghai, and, in 1885-89, Acting Judge of H.M. Court for Japan at Yokohama. In 1891 he was appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and Consul at Shanghai, and on two or three occasions acted as Chief Judge. He was made a C.M.G. in June, 1897, and later in the year was promoted to be Consul-General and Registrar of British Shipping at Shanghai, and also Commercial Attaché for China.

Mr. Jamieson retired from the Consular Service on pension in April, 1899, but his abiding interest in the country in which so many years of his life were spent has been constantly shown by the active interest he took in the doings of organisations like the China Association and others in London. He was the author of various papers on the revenue and statistics of China, as well as of a prize essay on Bimetallism. Mr. Jamieson had reached the age of 78. His death will be learnt with regret by many old China hands, and their sympathy will be extended to his son, Mr. E. G. Jamieson, the British Commercial Secretary in Hongkong, and the other members of the family in their bereavement.

MR. J. W. STEWART

A brief announcement by the last mail confirming a private cable received in the Colony a month ago of the death in Scotland of Mr. John Wemyss Stewart, chief clerk of the China Sugar Refinery. He died at Gorrish House, Crieff, on November 25th. Mr. Stewart, who was the fourth son of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart of Forth, had resided in Hongkong for upwards of 35 years. He went home on leave with his wife, in the early summer of last year. He was a well known figure on the golf-links, and though 83 years of age he was a very active man and apparently in the enjoyment of good health up to the time he left for home. The announcement gives no details of the cause of death. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss and the deepest sympathy is felt for her by many friends and acquaintances in the Colony.

EXCHANGE

From a summary of Exchange compiled by Messrs. Stewart, Bros. and Co. and Bullion Brokers of Hongkong, we extract the following—

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	5/5	4/11	5/3
February	6/2	5/5	5/8 1/2
March	5/5	4/10	5/1
April	5/0	4/7	4/9
May	4/8	4/0 1/2	4/3 1/2
June	4/1 1/2	3/8	3/8 1/2
July	4/1	3/7 1/2	3/8 1/2
August	4/4	4/4	4/2 1/2
September	4/4	4/1	4/2 1/2
October	4/4	3/8	3/8 1/2
November	3/11 1/2	3/4	3/8 1/2
December	3/4	2/11	3/1 1/2

Average T.T. rate for the years 1921 to 1920—

1901=1/11 1/2	1911=1/9 1/2
1902=1/8 1/2	1912=1/11 1/2
1903=1/8 1/2	1913=1/11 1/2
1904=1/10	1914=1/10 1/2
1905=1/11 1/2	1915=1/10 1/2
1906=1/11 1/2	1916=1/10 1/2
1907=1/11 1/2	1917=1/10 1/2
1908=1/10 1/2	1918=1/10 1/2
1909=1/9	1919=1/9 1/2
1910=1/8 1/2	1920=1/8 1/2

REPORTED MOSPOAL TO SELL HAINAN ISLAND

A REPORTED OFFER TO JAPAN

The Cantonese residing in Peking are stated to have been alarmed by news that Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to sell to the Japanese the island of Hainan for the sum of \$50,000,000. On December 25th a mass meeting was held to discuss the matter. Several speakers were made, saying the Peking Daily News, which is the organ of the extreme south of the country. They pointed out that if Japan should build a naval base there she would be able to control this country and make a strong stand against other foreign nations, thus becoming master of the Far East. Resolutions were passed that telegrams should be sent to Sun Yat-sen protesting against his actions, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be asked to notify the Diplomatic Corps of the opposition of the people of the country, and that telegrams should be circulated appealing to the whole nation requesting them to join with them in frustrating Dr. Sun's reported purpose. It was further decided that all expenses in connection with their efforts to prevent the sale of the island should be borne by the Chungchow Guild in Peking.

Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the presidency of the London Solicitors' Golfing Society. Golfers apparently are superstitious, for a telegram was not directed to Mr. Lloyd George at 10, Downing Street, because, to golfers, "10 Down" bears an ominous sound!

READY FOR SERVICE CLOTHING FOR MEN



READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS will be the feature of a special display at Lane Crawford's during January. The Garments we offer are equal in every respect to the finest bespoke work, special care being exercised to prevent any resemblance to a Ready-made Garment and L. C. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting every man who appreciates the mental, commercial and social value of Fine Attire to pay a visit of inspection during this special show.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED
A large consignment of
DOBBIE MCINNESS IMPROVED
BOURDON. STEAM PRESSURE AND
VACUUM GAUGES
6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs to 500 lbs.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Tel. 1741 HONGKONG.

PIANOS
"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT
By
CHICKERING, BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD, ALBISON & HAMILTON.
THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell
TELEPHONE 346.
JUST RECEIVED!
LATEST STYLES
IN
SOFT FELT
AND
STRAW HATS.
MADE BY
GLYN & CO.,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERRY.
SOFT FELT AND THE
POPULAR VELOURS
IN ALL THE
NEWEST MATERIALS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUND.

FOUND in Tai Koo Club, after Ball, PEARL EARRING and Silver Mounted Umbrella.
Apply to—
HON. SECRETARY.
(181)

FINEST CASHMERE SUITINGS. Silk and Cotton Tussors. Splendid value. Write for samples.
H. BROOK & CO.,
38 Westgate,
HUDDERSFIELD,
England.
(183)

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

THE following MEETINGS have been arranged under the auspices of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—
Meeting for Men only of the European Community at the Chamber of Commerce Room, Charter Bank Building, Queen's Road Central TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 5.30 P.M.
Address by Dr. RUPERT HALLAM.

Film Lecture for Men and Women of the European Community—
"THE END OF THE ROAD"
At St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7TH, at 5.30 P.M.

Film Lecture for Men and Women of the European Community—
"DAMAGED GOODS"
At The Helena May Institute,
MONDAY, JANUARY 10TH, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1921. (183)

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motoship
"GLENLUCE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and/or from the wharves, where they may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th Jan. at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 12th Jan. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, January 5th, 1921. (184)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers

"PROTESILAUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where they will be left at the Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Jan. 6th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after Jan. 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before Jan. 25th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1921. (185)

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford,
Kelly & Walsh,
Moutrie,
Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
The Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Cricket Club,
Club Lusitano,
Engineers' Institute,
Victoria Recreation Club,
Kowloon Cricket Club,
Kowloon Bowling Club,
Peak Club,
Club de Recreation,
Craighower Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee,
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. (129)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THE Orchestra will be in attendance daily during afternoon Tea and Dinner, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS excepted.

Semi-annual concert will be held during 1921 and afternoon Tea on SUNDAYS.

(166)

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

EIGHTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1920, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London.

In the presence of Messrs. FRANKLIN TUNNEY, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE, of 7, 8, Groat, Winchester Street, London, E.C.4, Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1920, at either of the following places—

In LONDON: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, London, E.C.4.

In SHANGHAI: At the Office of the Local Board, 18, rue de la Paix, Brussels.

In CHINA: At the General Office of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED—

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED—

725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED—

3699 3601 3603 3699 4139 4247

4256 4275 4283 4284 4285 4286

4287 4288 4289 4290 4291 4292

4293 4294 4295 4296 4297 4298

4299 4300 4301 4302 4303 4304

4305 4306 4307 4308 4309 4310

4311 4312 4313 4314 4315 4316

4317 4318 4319 4320 4321 4322

4323 4324 4325 4326 4327 4328

4329 4330 4331 4332 4333 4334

4335 4336 4337 4338 4339 4340

4341 4342 4343 4344 4345 4346

4347 4348 4349 4350 4351 4352

4353 4354 4355 4356 4357 4358

4359 4360 4361 4362 4363 4364

4365 4366 4367 4368 4369 4370

4371 4372 4373 4374 4375 4376

4377 4378 4379 4380 4381 4382

4383 4384 4385 4386 4387 4388

4389 4390 4391 4392 4393 4394

4395 4396 4397 4398 4399 4400

4401 4402 4403 4404 4405 4406

4407 4408 4409 4410 4411 4412

4413 4414 4415 4416 4417 4418

4419 4420 4421 4422 4423 4424

4425 4426 4427 4428 4429 4430

4431 4432 4433 4434 4435 4436

4437 4438 4439 4440 4441 4442

4443 4444 4445 4446 4447 4448

4449 4450 4451 4452 4453 4454

4455 4456 4457 4458 4459 4460

4461 4462 4463 4464 4465 4466

4467 4468 4469 4470 4471 4472

4473 4474 4475 4476 4477 4478

4479 4480 4481 4482 4483 4484

4485 4486 4487 4488 4489 4490

4491 4492 4493 4494 4495 4496

4497 4498 4499 4500 4501 4502

4503 4504 4505 4506 4507 4508

4509 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514

4515 4516 4517 4518 4519 4520

4521 4522 4523 4524 4525 4526

4527 4528 4529 4530 4531 4532

INTIMATIONS

36878 36846 37033 37066 37106 37138

37173 37262 37335 37379 37420 37452

37478 37508 37518 37533 37577 37608

37731 37755 37769 37798 38131 38174

38214 38229 38331 38443 38495 38519

38531 38554 38588 38637 38670 38677

38689 38696 38710 38704 38707 38713

38714 38716 38717 38718 38719 38720

The drawn Debentures, with Coupons Nos. 18 to 20 attached, must be left four clear days for examination.

By Order,
ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

Consignee—
J. W. P. JAUHALDE,
Notary Public,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4,
26th October, 1920. (145)

NOTICE.

FROM December 1st, 1920, we have taken over the RAILE GARAGE and HONGKONG MOTOR COMPANY and are not responsible for any debts incurred previous to that date.

UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD. (170)

THE UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.

31 and 33 D-s Vaux Road,
Operating
EXILE GARAGE Phone 1036.

Cars for hire and Accessories for sale.

HONGKONG MOTOR CO.
141, Praya East, Wanchai.

Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.

Sole Agents for
FIRESTONE TYRES

32 x 3 1/2 Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.
Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.

We can give you a service second to none. (171)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have registered ourselves as a private limited company under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1915 and on and after the 1st January 1921, the whole of our business as a going concern will be taken over by and will be carried on under the name of THE UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, but there will be no change in the management thereof.

Dated the 1st day of January, 1921.

THE UNION TRADING COMPANY,
by S. M. CHOW,
General Manager. (154)

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 25592/55593 issued on 22nd Mar. 1921, in the name of ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before 7th January, 1921, it shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 31st, 1920. (133)

LOST.

A CAT, male, tortoiseshell colour. If found or seen, please communicate with—

MRS. POLLOCK,
128, The Peak.
(184)

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, 1921.

FOR the convenience of guests at the ANNUAL BALL of the St. George's Society on THURSDAY next, JANUARY 6th, it is announced that the rendevous for the Dancers in St. George's Hall will be known by three red lights; in St. Andrew's Hall, by a similar number of blue lights; and in the Music Room three green lights will project the means of finding partners.

The following is the programme of dances—Extra Waltz ("Beautiful Ohio"), 1. Lancers ("Venezia"), 2. Fox Trot ("Oh Helen"), 3. Fox Trot ("Oh Helen"), 4. Waltz ("Oh Helen"), 5. Waltz ("Oh Helen"), 6. One Step ("Hollywood"), 7. Fox Trot ("Venezia Moon"), 8. Waltz ("Missouri"), 9. One Step ("Hollywood"), 10. Fox Trot ("Vamp"), 11. One Step ("Cairo"), 12. Fox Trot ("Rose Room"), 13. Fox Trot ("Vamp"), 14. Waltz ("Destiny"), 15. One Step ("Oh Helen"), 16. Fox Trot ("Dardanelles"), 17. Waltz ("The Christies"), 18. One Step ("So Long"), 19. Fox Trot ("So Long"), 20. Fox Trot ("So Long"), 21. Fox Trot ("So Long"), 22. Fox Trot ("So Long"), 23. Fox Trot ("So Long"), 24. Fox Trot ("So Long"), 25. Fox Trot ("So Long").

The Bands of H.M.S. Hawkins and the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment will provide the music. Late Peak Trams and Ferries will run at 1.30 a.m., 2 a.m. and 3.30 a.m. (161)

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA.

WE have been appointed Sole Agents for HONGKONG and the Princesses of KWONG TUNG and KWONG SAI.

OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM and TOWN GARAGE adjoining Pender Street and Des Vaux Road will be opened in March, also the GARAGE at REPULSE BAY.

A complete line of various Studenaker Models and Spare Parts will arrive shortly. These cars will be specially geared to suit the roads of Hongkong and the New Territories, with a view to effecting greater efficiency in hill climbing together with economy in fuel consumption.

UP-TO-DATE PUMPING STATIONS are being installed at both garages, where "SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT and "VACUUM" MOBILE OILS will be obtainable at all hours.

LIVERY SERVICE.

THERE IS THIS DIFFERENCE WHEN YOU RIDE WITH US.

A distinguished looking car bearing the stamp of private ownership is at your disposal. A trial will unquestionably convince you that our service is above the average.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. (172)

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED, 1841.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

PERFUMERY

The finest products of the

best houses of France,

England and America are

now being sold at bargain

sale prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATH.

JAMESON—At 43, Onslow Square, London, on December 30th, GEORGE JAMESON, formerly of H.B.M. Consular Service in China. (177)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The widow and children of the late Mr. JAMES VINTAGE tender their grateful thanks to their numerous friends for the expressions of sympathy and the beautiful wreaths kindly sent in their recent sad bereavement. (179)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Vaux Rd., G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 6TH, 1921.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EASTERN PROBLEMS.

This recent choice of Dr. WALLINGTON Koo, the chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, to become one of the four permanent members of the Executive Council in place of M. Vazquez, has given great satisfaction in political circles in China, and has excited high hopes regarding the support which China hopes to win among the Powers in her diplomatic struggle with Japan.

According to the Press reports from Peking the Chinese delegates have been working among the other delegates present at the recent conference at Geneva for the cancellation of what are known as Japan's "Twenty-one Demands" on China, as well as for support for the attitude China has taken up regarding the question of Shantung.

Dr. WALLINGTON Koo is reported to have sent to the Peking Government last month a cable on the progress of his efforts which states the attitude of Great Britain, France and Italy in these terms:—

"Inasmuch as England is an ally of Japan, she is not in a position to support the Chinese contention, though she may sympathise with China regarding the Shantung question and the Twenty-one Demands problem. Though France and Italy have no alliances binding them, they have indirect relations, since they have various treaties and agreements with England. Such being the case, it is thought to be impossible to secure the support of the above-mentioned four big nations regarding the contentions of China, but if China succeeds in securing the friendly support of Britain the solution of the Shantung question and the other important problems will be most favourable at the next meeting of the League of Nations. Therefore, the Government is recommended to take adequate measures for promoting friendly relations with the British Government."

This probably is a somewhat crude translation of the cable that does not quite present the exact shade of meaning which the references to "promoting friendly relations" with Great Britain were intended to convey. Great Britain's relations with China have never been other than friendly, and all that the cable means apparently is that the Government at this end should second the efforts of its delegates in Europe by doing all in its power to engage Great Britain's friendly interest on the side of China in the particular questions which the delegates are bringing to the front. Doubtless they are aware that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is at the present time being considered in all its bearings by a Committee of the Foreign Office, and they are not likely to be unaware of the general desire in British political circles to see such a settlement of the Shantung and other questions outstanding between Japan and China as will lend to more harmonious relations between the two countries and thus remove a menace to peace. In another part of our issue to-day we reproduce from the columns of our Shanghai contemporary an interesting communication from what is evidently a well-informed source in London as to some of the considerations which are engaging attention in connection with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the interesting statement is made that British opinion would like to see a settlement of the Shantung question made a condition of the renewal of the Alliance, as well as some clear definition as to how we stand with regard to Japan's Imperialistic tendencies in Manchuria and Siberia. We think it may be said that British public opinion recognises the value of the alliance, so long as the understanding on which it was originally negotiated is strictly observed. It is patent that Japan's Imperialistic tendencies in China and Siberia have menaced that understanding, and, by reason of the alliance, Britain has been made to appear as silently acquiescing more or less in her Ally's aggressive proclivities. To what extent Japan's ambitions may have been curbed by the Alliance the public has no knowledge, but the British people at home, as well as in China, are concerned to see that the Alliance does not involve the British nation in the opprobrium and risks which the Imperialistic tendencies of Japan, about which we have been hearing so much in recent years, inevitably incur.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, who have been on a tour through America, returned to the Colony by the Tenyo Maru.

There will no meeting of the Reading Circle at the Helena May Institute to-day. The paper on "Swinebure" will be read next Thursday morning, the 13th January.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Singapore, and the Assistant Protector of Chinese in the three Settlements, have been appointed Assistant Directors of Education.

The Rev. Teesdale Mackintosh, D.D., will give an address on "The Religion of War" at the Helena May Institute to members and their friends at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, January 11th.

The Advertisement inviting subscriptions to the war memorial has been amended by the addition of the words: "A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a permanent stone memorial, which will be put in hand at an early date." This, of course, was intended from the first.

Mr. J. Ralston, of Queen's College, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Hongkong Football Association, informs us that he has forwarded to Sir Arthur Pearson, a draft for £25 7s. 1d. being the proceeds from the Civilian's Services Football match played on December 27th, in aid of St. Dunstan's Hotel.

Mrs. Marie Lee, who for the past five years has been Sister-in-Charge of Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, is leaving for Home by the steamer Montcalm tomorrow. Mrs. Lee joined the Government Nursing staff in 1903 and was for many years at the Government Civil Hospital.

Among the tokens of esteem and appreciation of her work received by Mrs. Lee on her impending departure are a handsome silver kettle and silver-blackwood tray from the Hongkong Police Force. Mrs. Lee is retiring from the Service on pension.

Sir William Taylor, K.O.M.G., who has been in charge of the Malay States Information Agency, 68, Cannon Street, London, for a period of 10 years, has retired. He is succeeded by Sir H. L. Brockman, K.C.M.G., who has recently retired from the post of Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States.

Three meetings are announced in connection with the Commission which is visiting the Colony representing the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. A meeting for men only of the European Community takes place this evening at the Chamber of Commerce room. All the meetings have been arranged under the auspices of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The introduction of the first motor vehicle into West China by a missionary has produced a sensation at Szechuan. The Rev. James M. Yerd, of the Methodist Mission in Chengtu, who recently returned from a holiday, brought back with him a motor-cycle, the gift of friends in America. It is the first thing on wheels to go west of Hankow, and Mr. Yerd has spent most of his time demonstrating it to schools and civic bodies in the provincial capital. One day all the newspaper men in Chengtu gathered to see it, and the missionary says it has given him more publicity than all the usual work that he has done in that city. There is also an unlimited amount of thrill, as might be expected in navigating the first motor vehicle through the narrow streets of a Chinese city. The only comfortable place for riding, which Mr. Yerd has so far discovered is the top of the city wall.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTERS' BUREAU'S AGENCY.]

"SANTA ISABEL" DISASTER.
ALL PASSENGERS LOST.

MADRID, January 4th.

The details of the *Santa Isabel* disaster show that the survivors number 50, mostly crew, while the death-roll is 234, including nearly all the 240 passengers on board. The catastrophe occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning. The vessel was thrown on to the rocks and quickly cut in twain, which explains the loss of the majority of the passengers.

ARBITRATION IN LABOUR
DISPUTE.INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN
HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 4th.

The Government has introduced a Bill providing arbitration in labour disputes. The Government may institute arbitration apart throughout the country. Parties must agree to abide by the decisions of these courts. The Government is also establishing an arbitration council.

WHAT THE WORLD NEEDS.
PRESIDENT MILLERAND'S VIEWS.

PARIS, January 1st.

A Hayes message says:—
Receiving a deputation which had come to offer the season's compliments, M. Millerand stated that an essential condition to peace, being maintained and strengthened is a complete and sincere devotion to the fulfilment of the Peace Treaty. Their duty and interests oblige nations to unite in preventing new conflicts. France is firmly resolved to do all in her power to this end.

Count Bonin Longare, the Italian Ambassador and doyen of the diplomatic body, in his speech, said that France had contributed powerfully to the world's reconstruction. The French Government may at any time rely upon the diplomatic body's hearty support.

MONEY FOR EUROPEAN
RELIEF.

SPENT ON POLISH ARMY.

WASHINGTON, January 4th.

In the Senate, Senator Reed declared \$40,000,000, out of \$150,000,000, voted to Congress for European relief, was spent to keep the Polish Army in the field, and added that he had documents in support of the statement.

MILITARY POLICY IN
IRELAND.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CORK.

LONDON, January 4th.

Six policemen were wounded in Cork last night by a bomb thrown near the headquarters of the force. The police turned out with rifles and machine-guns which were used on the quays and in the neighbourhood, resulting in several persons being wounded.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF
MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, January 4th.

The Viceroy has issued a proclamation extending martial law to the counties of Clare, Waterford, Wexford and Kilkenny until further notice.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW METHOD OF PUNISHING
DISLOYALTY.

LONDON, January 4th.

The military have introduced a new method of punishing disloyalty in Ireland. They have fined Remyo £100 for tearing down a proclamation.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED.

LONDON, January 4th.

The Daily Mail states that General Strickland's sanction regarding setting fire to houses in Midleton surprised the Government in London. General Strickland acted under martial law without consulting Sir Hamar Greenwood and other civil authorities. The Cabinet, however, supports General Strickland. Simultaneously the Government is pursuing definite endeavours to secure peace in Ireland. The avenue of peace has been broadened lately. Negotiations are being continued with Sinn Féin leaders who are preparing to hold a meeting of the Dail Eireann in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's recent offer of safe conduct to all, except a few specified members. All the leaders in the United States have been recalled to Ireland, and negotiations are proceeding through intermediaries as regards the time and place of assembly.

NEW REGIME IN INDIA.
INAUGURATION OF RESPONSIBLE
GOVERNMENT.

DELHI, January 3rd.

Responsible Government under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme was constituted in all the provinces to-day. The Governors, members of the Executive Councils and Ministers entered office with the customary ceremonial.

The Council will be formally opened by the Duke of Connaught in the course of this month.

STATE PRISONERS RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, January 4th.

The Governor has released all State prisoners to commemorate the inauguration of the new Bengal Government under the Reform Act.

UNITED STATES STEEL
CORPORATION.PURCHASE OF LARGE MANGANESE
MINES.

NEW YORK, January 4th.

Judge Garry, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced that the corporation has purchased one of the largest manganese mines in South America at Morodamina, about 300 miles from Rio de Janeiro. He says that the purchase makes the corporation independent as regards supplies of manganese.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S
OPPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, January 4th.

Admiral Coughlin, Chief of Naval Operations, who was the principal witness before the Foreign Relations Committee, opposed any percentage of reductions in naval shipbuilding. In the course of the discussion the Committee was informed that Japan, in order to expedite her building programme, was having three large battleships built in England.

SHIPPING TRADE DEPRES-
SION.DECISION OF SCANDINAVIAN
SHIPOWNEERS.

LONDON, January 4th.

In view of the grave depression in the shipping trade, the Scandinavian owners are reported to have decided indefinitely to lay up their ships representing 400,000 tons now lying on the Tyne, and contracts of new ships have been cancelled at heavy sacrifices. The Scandinavians attribute the depression largely to American competition in carrying coal from the United States to Scandinavia.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

DECLARATION OF NEW PARTY.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A Hayes message says:—
In the course of the first meeting of the new French Socialist Party, which is now distinct from the Communist Party, a declaration was read on the new programme, which included the continuation of the traditions set up by the great Socialist leaders, Jaurès, Guesdès, and Vaillant. The declaration ascribes the splitting of Socialists to Communism, partiality and submission to foreign interference. The programme upholds the old party principles in opposing any new war.

HOLLAND AND BULGARIA.

MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION POLICY.

THE HAGUE, January 4th.

In the Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister stated that Bulgaria had announced its readiness to apply the most-favoured-nation treatment on a basis of reciprocity to goods of Dutch origin till August 9th, 1921.

EX-GERMAN LINERS.

"IMPERATOR" AND "BISMARCK"
STILL ON SALE.

LONDON, January 4th.

The *Times* says 120 out of 368 ex-German vessels allotted to Great Britain have now been sold. The remainder include the liners *Imperator* and the *Bismarck*, which may be purchased by the Cunard and the White Star Lines, respectively.

QUEEN-DOWAGER EMMA.

TO UNDERGO OPERATION FOR
HERNIA.

THE HAGUE, January 3rd.

It is announced that the Queen Dowager Emma, who has suffered from hernia for some time, will shortly undergo an operative treatment under Professor Lameris, of the Utrecht University.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA WINS BY LARGE
MARGIN.

MELBOURNE, January 4th.

England made 137 runs in the second innings. Australia, thus, won the second Test match by an innings and 91 runs. Woolley made 50.

MEXICAN BANK COLLAPSE.

DUE TO FALL IN SUGAR AND
COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK, January 4th.

A message from Mexico City says the Paris-Mexico Banking Company, with a capital of 14,000,000 pesos, has suspended payments, in consequence of heavy losses to cotton and sugar producers. The prices of sugar and cotton are falling. The Bank hopes to re-open in the course of a month to liquidate the claims.

JUTLAND.
THE TWO OPPOSING SCHOOLS.
SAFETY OR STRATEGY.

The following is the letter to *The Times* by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, which evoked the letter from Vice-Admiral Anstruther (whose letter we reproduced below) showing how Hongkong may be said to have won the war.

Sir,—The discussion of the Jutland question in *The Times* has now been brought up—thanks, we may feel sure, largely to discreet editorial selection and a perfectly becoming level of dignity and instructive explanation. What rather have been turned into something rather like a squabble, had it been allowed to overflow the bounds of useful argument, is now presented to the public in the form of lessons which the people of the Empire would do well to learn and seek to apply. It is only fair to believe that *The Times* would never have opened its columns to a protracted argument or discussion of the kind had there not been a good prospect of drawing from it conclusions likely to prove of the utmost value to the security of the whole British Empire.

I do not propose to deal with the details of the battle, but, if you will let me, I should like to refer to the true origin of the discussion. As regards the battle itself, I may make two statements at once. They are—
(1) A great naval battle is not like a game of football or a prize fight—a thing to be completely settled in an afternoon, or even a shorter time, and be then considered as finished and done with. It has to be judged by its ultimate effects.
(2) In my opinion (whatever that may be worth), Jutland was the most thorough naval victory that we have ever won.

Apart from what may be called quasi-naval niggardism criticism, there would have been no discussion—anyway no discussion in the newspapers—of the battle, if it had not been that there were, and perhaps still are, two distinct schools in the Navy, one of which may without disrespect be called the "play for safety" school, and the other the "go for the enemy" school. The former school came to be known generally as the "material" school, because its notion was that the way to beat the enemy was to provide yourself with material superior to, or at all events bigger and heavier than, his. So there arose keen rivalry between the manufacturers of war material, and there ensued a sort of triangular duel between Elswick, Essen, and Creusot. Not long afterwards other competitors came in. The competition between the great factories was sometimes referred to as "bloodless warfare." All the same, there were many victims; but these victims were the taxpayers. We, of course, did not mean to hurt anyone; we only wanted to be better equipped than our nearest neighbours.

The other school did not undervalue material. It set itself to discover the most effective methods of using material in war. Owing to the very nature of its efforts it could not court publicity and the popularity that well-organised publicity frequently produces. So the material school had the field all to itself. Having, as a result of the publicity and consequent popularity just alluded to, reached a very powerful position, it was able to deal with its rivals in drastic fashion. It revived the old process of proscription. It proscribed others who could not be induced to admit that the possession of heavier guns and thicker armour would assuredly make an intending enemy refrain from engaging in hostilities with you; any officer trusted by the Service who might have presumed to express his belief that the potential enemy might also get heavier guns and thicker armour, was promptly included in a proscription list. He either was kept out of all influential positions or banished to the other side of the world, as names must be mentioned of course. It revived the old process of proscription. It proscribed others who could not be induced to admit that the possession of heavier guns and thicker armour would assuredly make an intending enemy refrain from engaging in hostilities with you; any officer trusted by the Service who might have presumed to express his belief that the potential enemy might also get heavier guns and thicker armour, was promptly included in a proscription list. He either was kept out of all influential positions or banished to the other side of the world, as names must be mentioned of course.

The "material" school "must" have had an origin. What was it? The story is perhaps worth telling at this moment, because the wrangle over Jutland is only a reversion of the earlier intellectual friction between the two schools already spoken of. After the Crimean War we began to look up our defences. The "armour class," the *navies blind* the ship alludes to that out-post of Empire as it had been no effect on the war. But it was from Hongkong that the ships sailed which were to confine Admiral von Spee's supply ships to harbour; it was want of supplies that prevented Admiral von Spee's ships from leaving the Falkland Islands before Admiral Sturdee's squadron got out there, and we have it on the authority of Admiral Lord Fisher's Memoirs that we had lost the Falkland Islands, and should have lost the war for want of supplies. So Hongkong weighed well in the scale and showed very clearly that naval strategy is world-wide. Yours faithfully,

ROBT. H. ANSTRUTHER, Vice-Admiral.
Head of Hongkong Dockyard on
August 4th, 1914.
Holloway House, Eps, Sussex.
November 22nd.

HARNESSING THE TIDE.
DETAILS OF A GIANTIC ENGLISH
SCHEME.

The Engineering Department of the Ministry for Transport has published the details of the world's greatest water-power scheme—the utilising of the River Sever's tides in order to produce an estimated total of over 100,000 electrical horse-power per diem of ten hours. Niagara furnishes only 935,000 horse-power. In the Ministry's words, the scheme possesses limitless attractions, opening a vista which is little short of an industrial revolution in Wales, and the Western Midlands of England, solving effectively the traffic problems of that region, and bringing within the reach of all classes of the community the blessings of cheap light and power.

Under the scheme it is proposed to construct a barrage at the estuary of the Severn. The tide would be admitted through swinging sluices, closing automatically when it began to fall, and the water passing instead through gigantic turbines capable of generating 1,000,000 horse-power each.

A subsidiary scheme, which itself is gigantic, proposes a vast high-level lake in the Valley of the Wye, above Tintern Abbey, the surplus power generated by the turbines being utilised to pump water to the lake. The water would be forced en route through a tunnel a mile long and forty feet in diameter. The lake would be used to supply reserve power when the tidal power during the neap tides was below the requirements. It is believed that the lake project would solve the very difficult problem of assuring an ample and constant supply of power which arises from the fact that the neap tides furnish only one quarter of the power of the spring tides.

Derivative projects are themselves of the first magnitude. Some would create a shipping basin covering twenty-seven square miles, much of which would be usable by the largest vessels in any state of the tide. The shores would be suitable for great industrial undertakings. Deep-water wharfs could be constructed easily, and the canal system in England would be revolutionised by the provision of direct transhipment from the great industrial centres. The dam would carry several railway tracks, dispensing with the objectionable Severn Tunnel, and also roads, including a concrete road for motor transport, which would save a deviation of fifty miles.

Brigadier-General Alexander Gibb, the well-known civil engineer, developed the main lines of the scheme, and two leading engineers worked out the details. The Ministry for Transport says little with regard to the financial and commercial aspects of the scheme, but it estimates that the power would be produced at a cost of one halfpenny per Board of Trade unit, and would save the nation about 4,000,000 tons of coal in a year, besides establishing a new shipping and industrial region. One newspaper understands that the scheme would cost from £25,000,000 to £30,000,000, and would give employment to about 250,000 men for seven years. The newspapers, in commenting on the scheme, are cautious, welcoming the project as containing illimitable possibilities, but pointing out that it has yet to be proved as a commercial proposition.

strength; the relative decline in view of other navies that were being reinforced or created was most unpleasantly considerable. If there was one man in the country to whom we all owe deep gratitude for having had an end put to this dangerous state of things, that man was Lord Sydenham. He was, indeed, backed up as far as they were able by some naval officers who remained unknown to the public.

The "material" school in the Navy prescribed our naval strategy almost as completely as the fort builders had prescribed our general military policy. The latter were nicknamed by some indignant naval officers, the "brick-laying" school, because they wanted to make Britannia like Babylon when Alexander entered it—*signis mandatis*. It was most likely to the adherents to material school doctrines that we owed the selection of Scapa as a principal base of our Grand Fleet. It certainly had many local advantages, though it may not have been conspicuously advantageous when regarded strategically. Safety, not strategy, was the predominant consideration. Perhaps now it will be understood why—four and a half years after it was fought—we can find people who will still wrangle about Jutland—Your obedient servant,
CYPRIAN A. G. BRIDGE.

HONGKONG AND THE FALKLANDS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES".]

Sir,—Allow me a small space to take up the cudgels for Hongkong. In *The Times* to-day Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge alludes to that out-post of Empire as it had been no effect on the war. But it was from Hongkong that the ships sailed which were to confine Admiral von Spee's supply ships to harbour; it was want of supplies that prevented Admiral von Spee's ships from leaving the Falkland Islands before Admiral Sturdee's squadron got out there, and we have it on the authority of Admiral Lord Fisher's Memoirs that we had lost the Falkland Islands, and should have lost the war for want of supplies. So Hongkong weighed well in the scale and showed very clearly that naval strategy is world-wide. Yours faithfully,

ROBT. H. ANSTRUTHER, Vice-Admiral.
Head of Hongkong Dockyard on
August 4th, 1914.
Holloway House, Eps, Sussex.
November 22nd.

SCOTTISH LETTER.
THE ROUT OF PROHIBITION.
"A VERY GRAVE DEFEAT."LANARKSHIRE DECLARES FOR NO CHANGE.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, November 17th.

The current is still running strongly for No-Change, the very few returns for No-Licence are merely ripples on a deep and broad stream. Even the Prohibitionists now admit a failure. As one of their leaders puts it, "We have suffered a very grave defeat." They are looking on all sides for excuses and explanations, and, curiously enough, they put most of the blame upon the women. Before the polls they told us that they would carry the day by the help of the women's votes; now they say that "if the poll had been taken before the sex had the franchise the Temperance Party would have had a much larger proportion of successes."

The great industrial country of Lanarkshire has gone the same way as its capital, the city of Glasgow. It is true that some residential and very respectable places have been extinguished, the few licenses in their midst. But such votes do not affect the comfort or convenience of the inhabitants; they can always replenish their cupboards or cellars from adjoining "wet" localities. The important and central fact on the election is that the great mass of the rural, manufacturing, and coal and iron districts have voted No-Change by big majorities. Indeed the few and scattered victories of the "drys" will have no appreciable effect upon the country as a whole.

Excitement is rising in Dundee with the approach of the polling day. Bitter feeling is expressed about the action of some of the churches and ministers, and the Temperance Party in some instances are calling upon their adherents to leave congregations. A number of local clergymen have been forced to cancel engagements in order to keep the peace. And it is certain that splits will take place in a number of churches.

It is suggested that the letter "D" or "W" should be inserted after the name of each town in the popular monthly diaries in order to let travellers know which towns are "wet" and which are "dry." It would be very inconvenient if one in ignorance decided to spend New Year holidays in Kirkcaldy or Killyth. CHINA IN EDINBURGH.

Mr. Jameson, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., well known on the China Coast from Hongkong to Tientsin, was in hospital in Edinburgh for three weeks, but has now almost entirely recovered from the operation.

Major Wilson, of the Union Medical Mission, Peking, who was detained in London till the last of the Chinese Labour Corps had safely left these shores, made a hurried visit to friends in Aberdeen and Edinburgh before returning to China.

I hear that a young artist who frequently contributed to local Shanghai exhibitions, has opened a studio in Edinburgh.

A number of missionaries, either retired or on furlough, are at present in Edinburgh. The Rev. Mr. Kierney, of the Scottish Established Church Mission, I-Chang, will soon be returning to his station. Dr. Paterson, Baptist Mission, and Mrs. Gillison, L.M.S., from Shantung province, are temporarily making their home in Edinburgh.

A veteran missionary, Rev. Thomas Bryson, Tientsin, may occasionally be seen walking briskly along Princes Street, as briskly, he says, as he was accustomed to do 30 years ago. He comes of a well-known Edinburgh family, whose members have occupied important positions in our civil life.

Several representatives of the China Inland Mission have been with us. Of late years the C.I.M. has been largely recruited from Scotland, and has many warm friends in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Mrs. Dr. Blake, formerly of Amoy and Peking, is now occupying the very responsible position of Lady Warden at Edinburgh University, in charge of all the interests affecting the numerous lady undergraduates.

The facilities for obtaining a first-class education for boys and girls doubtless brings many old China families to our city, and there are quite a number of young men attending Edinburgh University who were born in China, this altogether apart from the Chinese students who are completing their education here.

Mr. Boxer, B.Sc., of the Griffith John College, Hankow, is using his furlough to bring his knowledge of the latest advances in science up to date; and Mr. Skinn, chemist, late of Peking, is here to take his medical degree.

BURNS' "HIGHLAND MARY."
In dull November weather, the remains of Burns' "Highland Mary" were reinterred in Greenock Cemetery. Earlier in the week they had been taken from their resting place in the Old West Kirk burying-ground, which is shortly to be included in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff. The life story of Mary Campbell is one that makes a strong appeal to Scottish people, and especially to all lovers of Burns. There is her meeting with the poet when she was in service in Ayrshire, the romantic plighting of their troth, the exchange of Bibles on the banks of the Ayr, and Mary's untimely death from fever when on a visit to her uncle, Peter McPherson, a ship carpenter in Greenock. A large company therefore gathered in the cemetery, and took part in a simple ceremony which included the singing of Burns' "Prayer on the Prospect of Death," to the tune of "Sporn." At the head of the grave is the monument to "Highland Mary," which also has been removed from the Old Kirk burying-ground.

FERRAGUS FOR SIR R. MUNRO-FERGUSON.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G., to be a Viscount, in recognition of his services as Governor-General of Australia. A son of the late Colonel R. Munro-Ferguson, the new Viscount is married to Lady Helen Hermione Blackwood, G.B.E., daughter of the first Marquis of Dufferin. He served as a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, was member of Parliament for Rossire and afterwards for Leith Burghs, for a time occupying the post of Lord of the Treasury.

As Proof of Kirkcaldy for the years preceding his departure for Australia, Sir Ronald took a prominent part in the affairs of the Fifeshire burgh, and on returning to his home at Raith, near Kirkcaldy, after an absence of nearly seven years, he and Lady Helen received a very cordial welcome from the Townspeople.

It is understood that the new Peer will take the title of Viscount Novar, from his estate in Rossire; indeed he is always known in the North, according to our custom, as Novar.

CLAY LIVER LAUNCHED.

Messrs. Lithgows, Limited, Port Glasgow, have launched a steel screw steamer of 400 feet, to carry 7,400 tons deadweight, for the Glac Line. The vessel was named *Glen Alcindor*, and will be engaged in the general carrying trade of the Company.

FRENCH MEMORIAL IN ST. GILES.

On Armistice Day in Edinburgh one of the most impressive yet simple ceremonies was the unveiling of a tablet presented by the French community in Edinburgh in gratitude for the services for the Scottish soldiers who fought and fell in France during the Great War. In the course of the ceremony, Lieut. General Sir Francis Davies, Commanding in Scotland, described it as one of the most remarkable memorials of all those that were now being erected throughout the land. The tablet is of white marble, upon which in high relief is a bronze laurel leaf and palm. The inscription runs, "Hommage aux Soldats Ecosais Mort en France, 1914-1918. La Colonie Française d'Edimbourg."

PERSONALIA.

The new Colonel of the Welsh Guards, the Hon. A. G. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., D.S.O., C.M.G., is a Scot, the second son of the 9th Baron Hore-Ruthven, and resides at Newlands, Gorebridge, Mid-Lothian. He received the V.C. for saving the life of a wounded officer in the Sudan.

Andrew Black, the baritone, whose death has taken place at Sydney, was without doubt the finest singer ever produced in Scotland. Andrew was a cheery soul, beloved by everybody, and had a pretty wit, typically and caustically Scottish. He married Zoe Tilkin, a sister of Ivan Caryll; she was a brilliant pianist, and was largely responsible for the thoroughness with which Andrew learned his parts. He leaped into fame by deputising for Signor Foli at a performance of "The Messiah" in Glasgow one New Year's Day. Foli missed his train from London.

Miss Mary Garden, the prima donna, is back in New York, her Parliamentary ambitions having apparently been shelved for the nonce. "As a citizen of Scotland," she is telling her American friends, "I have been asked to run for Parliament in the Aberdeen district. If I were I have a concert tour ahead of me. If I get duly I may get back and run for the job. I should admire to see 'Our Mary' representing the Aberdonians!"

Mr. J. W. Stewart will receive a Baronetcy on retiring from the position of Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow. He is the principal of a firm of Chartered Accountants, an hon. LL.D. of Glasgow University, and has received the Cross of the Legion of Honour and the Belgian Order of the Crown.

The Rev. Patrick R. Mackay, D.D., G.B.E., will be nominated for the position of Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland. He is minister-emeritus of Wick, and was Principal Chaplain in Scotland during the war.

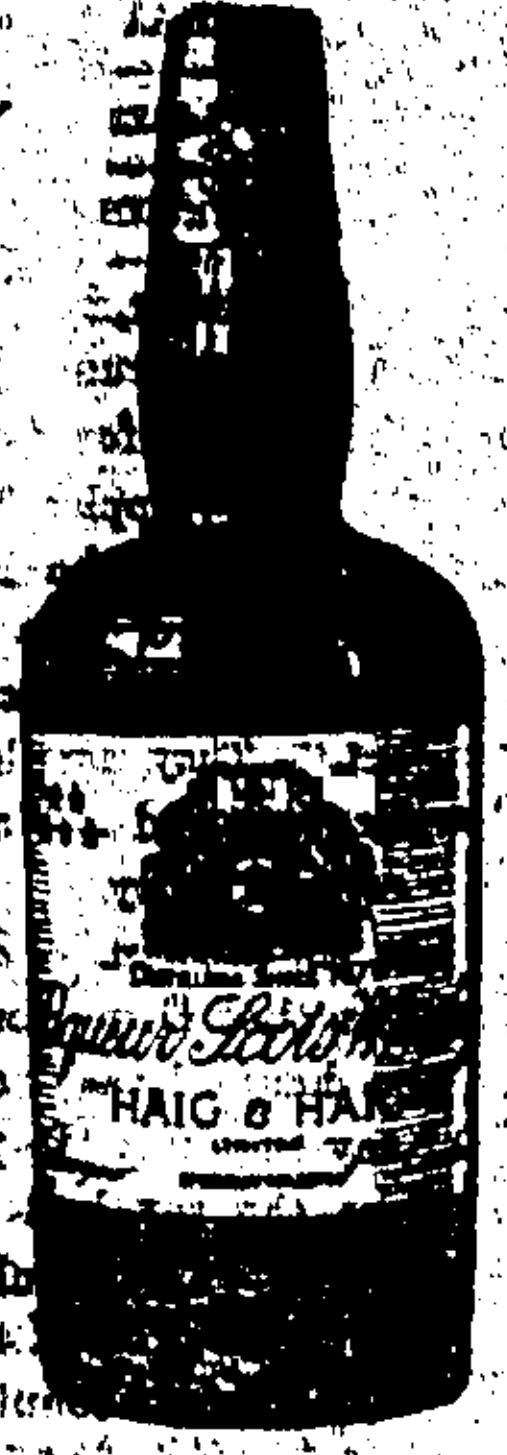
The scene was a British camp in Italy, the commandant of which was a dear old Major of the Camerons, built on very generous lines, who wore breeches of the gay Cameron tartan. Two American officers, who had evidently lost their bearings, were hesitating as to their move when the Major issued from his office. "Say," said one of the officers, "let's ask this guy with the humorous pants."

"Sir Philip Gibbs tells this story of the war. A Scot passing through Arras was hailed by a group of Tommy's with a 'Hello, Jock! where are you going?' 'Quietly but effectively came the reply, 'Awa' to teach some o' your blithes for you.'"

Another tale turns on our soldiers' grip of the French idiom. A peasant was thus informed that her cow had strayed: "Madame, madame! Lait promenade!"

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PAY your friends the highest compliment by offering them Haig & Haig Five Stars Scotch Whisky. They will appreciate your good judgment.

**ON REACHING FORTY.
NEW SYSTEM OF RECKONING AGE.**

Edgar Rowan contributes the following article to the Daily Chronicle:

It may not be realised, outside the ranks of those peculiarly interested, that at the present time a great number of men are reaching the age of 40 in very special circumstances.

It is true that reaching the age of 40 is a very common experience. But consider the case of the men who are attaining that milestone during these years immediately following the war.

Other men at other times reach 40 with a certain prepared dignity. After about 35 they look matters in the face while they are shaving, for instance, when a man is thoughtful and keeping a hill-top, with a thought for the plateau and descent, they begin to adjust their stride to the new conditions, and to make sure that the pack, after many trials and experiments, is at last shouldered in the wisest manner for the rest of the journey. So they come to 40, whether it bring dread or dignity, by easy stages and with fair warning.

YOUTH REVISED IN WAR.
But those who reach 40 now (it is rather like breathing a rise and seeing before one a level stretch of road which begins to slope downhill again at about 60)—they come on this important milestone with a gasp of consternation and surprise.

Before they had realised that they were growing older, when they were yet but 34, the war broke out. Of course, they joined up—the one thing they are really thankful for, in looking back, is that it never occurred to them to do otherwise—and in the war they found their youth. They found themselves, if they were officers, in messes of which the average age was a well-preserved 24, and they took their tons and temper from their surroundings. While they trained in England, and when they went overseas, they underwent with satisfaction and gusto tests of wind and limb and mind that were pleasantly ridiculous for old gentlemen of 34 or 35. But they supped their fill of the stress and strain, and the indignities and the dangers, and so long as they escaped wounds and death, they enjoyed their second youth, and did not realise that they were not on the same rung of the ladder of years as their brother officers of 24.

The war ended, they came home, and the army fitness carried them along, so that they still gave themselves the airs and graces of 24. Then a birthday came around and it dawned on them—as if it were Kipling's dawn that comes up like thunder—that they were 40! All at one fell swoop, as if a man were 24 one day and 40 the next, with no warning and no time for repentance or prayers in between.

The fact that though you are 40 your face and figure still bear (to your own judicial eye) the charm of youth, is nothing to do with the case. If another war came along, you would only be able to squeeze into the army with a lie on your lips, and though that wouldn't make one turn a hair, there are nice people in the world who object to false ages and forged birth certificates.

Besides, there has been a great deal of very unpleasant talk lately about "too old at 40," and "can he come back?" It happens that although I have little time to attend boxing matches, the last two I witnessed both went to prove that at 40 a man is past his youthful best.

CLAIMING THE LOST YEARS.
I saw Burns beaten by Beckett—sitting sadly by the ringside and feeling that Burns was the champion of the men of 40—and more recently I saw Tancy Lee also go to some expense of energy and comfort to illustrate the fact that a good man of 40 is not so good as a good man of 25.

Now, this is a very serious business, and there are two or three things to be said about it.

The first is, why may not those of us who, lucky above our deserts, in not losing the whole of life, lost four years of it in the war, claim those lost years back again? It is little enough to ask. The country that is now trying to extract from our empty pockets arrears of income-tax for those war years, when our incomes were permitted us to run into debt, would not miss the few years we ask, and they would mean so much to us.

The years just before 40 mean so much to a man. They are for preparation and repentance, for a man so inclined—though we promise no repentance, having worked off, to our own satisfaction, all our share of hell, in France or elsewhere—but chiefly they are for the last snells of boxing, or running across country, or trying to swim the Channel, or breaking the Brighton walk record, and all the other things that a man dreams of doing until 40 comes to put all those dreams aside.

If we cannot have those lost years back again—if we cannot enjoy those years on the threshold of 40 as other men have done—at least let us ignore their passing, and reckon our age by a new system.

The matter is so urgent that we may not wait for your permission, and if one day you meet us in the street, terrible with banners bearing the strange device, "Forty by the calendar, but only 35 in our own opinion," you will know us for men who will not be denied our birth-right.

WHEN EXTREMISTS MEET.

This story is being told of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. A tramp asked her for money or food, and she replied, "No, I'll give you nothing at all. You are a victim of the capitalist system, and ought to do your best to destroy it." The tramp, "Well, miss, give us a bob to buy some gun-powder, to bust it up." Still there was nothing doing.

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For only a short season. Manager: J. DUNCAN, NEWMAN.

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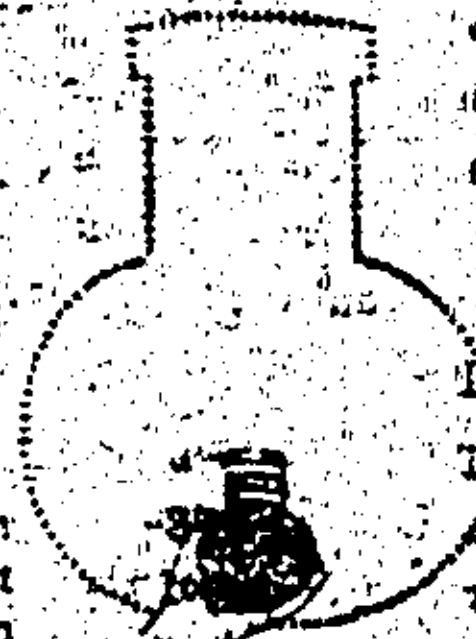
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Special Trams from and to the show.

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Prices: Box Seats, 4s; 1st Class, 3s.50; 2nd Class, 2s; 3rd Class, 1s; & gallery 50c.

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Pick up any Bovril bottle from the store counter, and let it rest on the palm of your hand. Then picture to yourself another bottle ten times the size as big.

That larger bottle would correspond to the proven Body-building Power of the Bovril actually in your hand.

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In conformity with our policy of maintaining the lowest retail prices in the United States, the prices of all Piece-goods; Clothing, Underwear, Shoes, Hosiery, etc., have been reduced 10% to 25%.

All orders received after Oct. 1st will receive benefit of the reduction.

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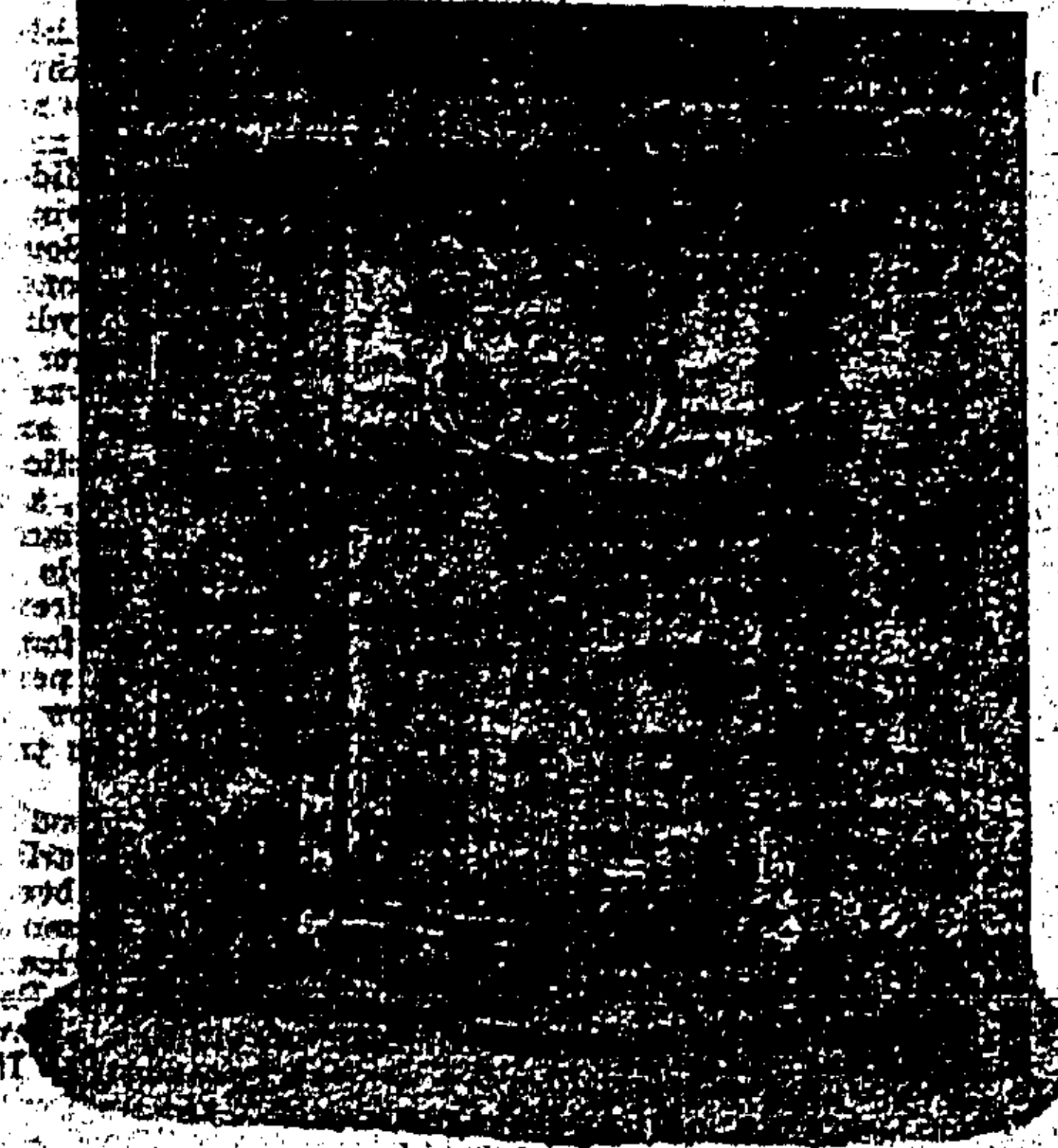
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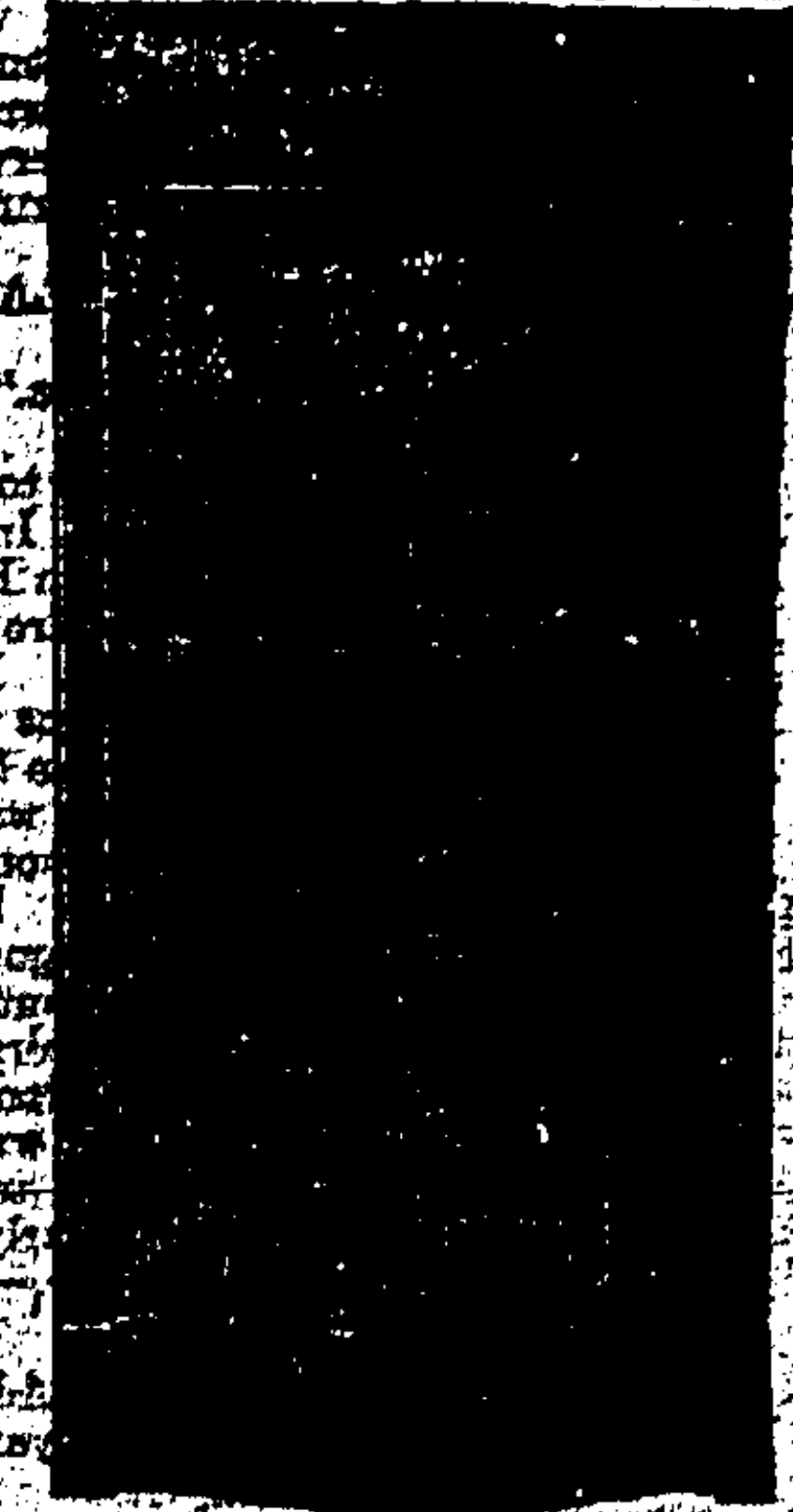
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Other things being equal—Lubricating oils are best that change the least in their properties under the varying conditions to which they are subjected in practical use. This is so, because having once established that a particular lubricating oil, of certain properties, is the best for a given machine, it is manifest that if these properties change, it is equivalent to using another oil and this may not, and indeed is not, likely to be the correct oil for the purpose. And this change of oil will take place as often as the conditions change. One of the most changeable conditions found in machinery is temperature. This is constantly changing from day to night, from winter to summer, and under varying stresses of working conditions.

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STERILIZED MILK ... 35 ... pint
(suitable for carrying on voyages)

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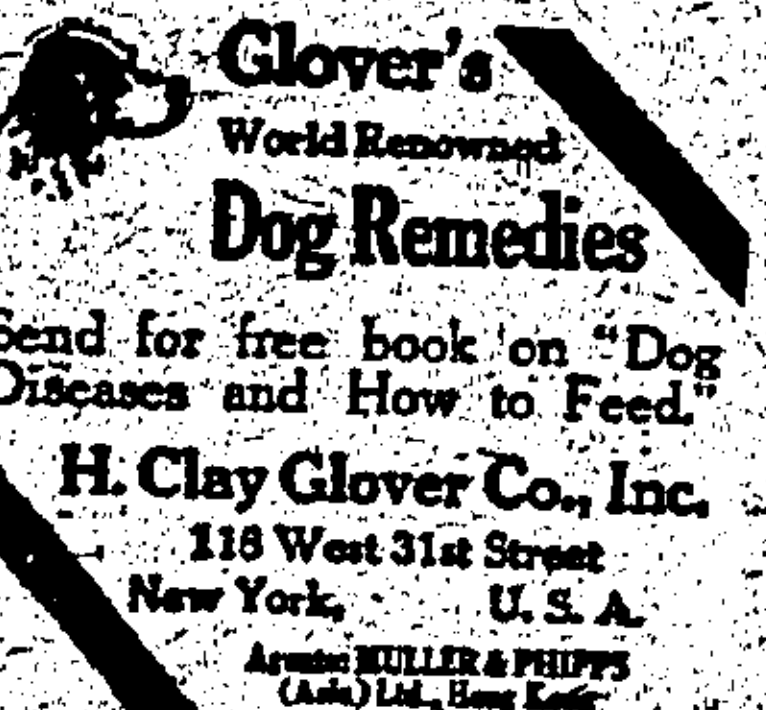
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After shaving and before bathing wash your face and neck with Cuticura. Wash all oil with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap best applied with the hands. One Soap for all uses, shaving, shampooing, bathing.



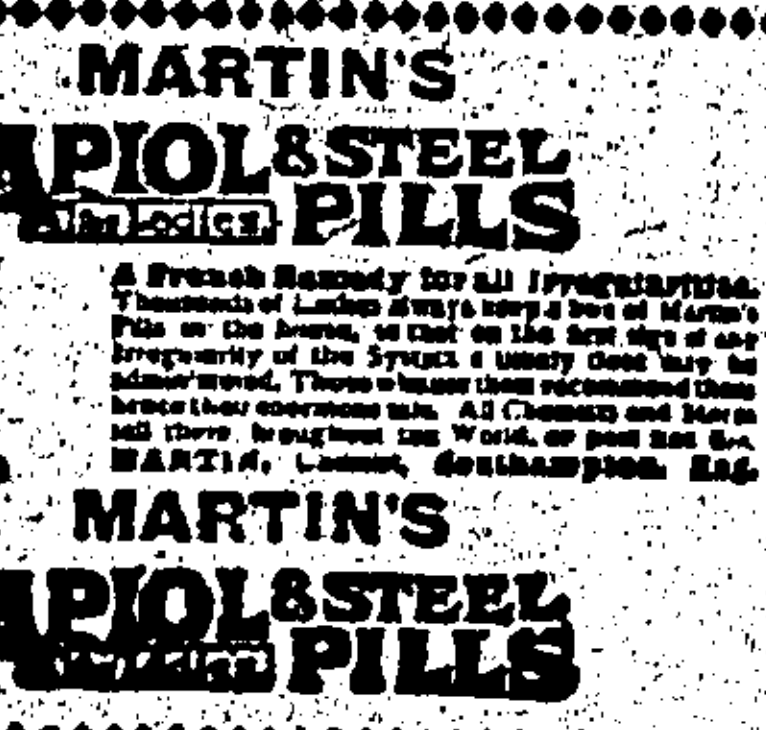
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A French Remedy for all forms of Indigestion, Flatulence, Acidity, Constipation, and all the troubles of the Stomach and Bowels. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above ailments. It is a French Remedy for all forms of Indigestion, Flatulence, Acidity, Constipation, and all the troubles of the Stomach and Bowels. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above ailments.

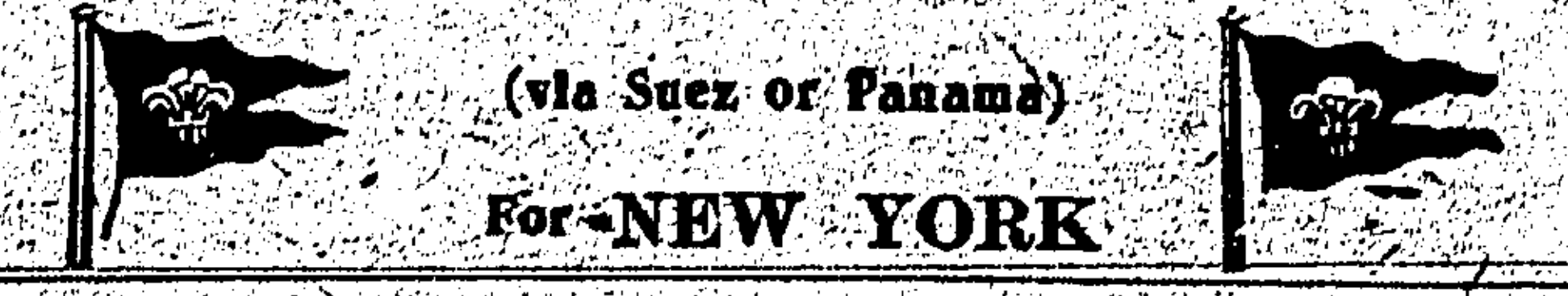


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GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL

The following is a summary of the latest Irish Home Rule Bill, which has recently become law:

PARLIAMENTS.
The Bill establishes Parliaments for Northern Ireland (i.e., Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, with the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry) and Southern Ireland.

COUNCIL OF IRELAND.
The Bill also establishes a Council of Ireland, consisting of 20 representatives of each Parliamentary area, of whom not less than 10 must in each case be members of the respective Parliaments, with a President to be appointed by the King. The constitution of this Council may be varied by identical Acts of the two Parliaments. The Council of Ireland, as soon as may be, is to name a scheme for second chambers for the two Parliaments. It is also given powers over private Bills, railways, and fisheries.

POWERS OF IRISH PARLIAMENTS.
The Irish Parliaments may not make laws in respect of—The Crown; Peace or War; Navy, Army, or Air Force; Treaties or foreign relations; dignities or titles; treason, alienage, or naturalization; trade outside Ireland; submarine cables; wireless telegraphy; aerial navigation; light-houses, etc.; coinage, legal tender; trade marks, etc.

EXECUTIVE.
The executive power remains in the King. The Lord Lieutenant continues. Irish Ministers must be Privy Counsellors, and members of one or other of the Irish Parliaments.

RESERVED MATTERS.
Control of police forces is reserved for three years from the appointed day. Postal service, design of stamps, and the Public Record Office to be transferred to Irish Government on Irish Union. They can, however, be taken over by identical Acts of the two Irish Parliaments. The subject-matter of the Land Purchase Acts is reserved pending the new Act.

CONSTITUTION OF IRISH PARLIAMENTS.
House of Commons for Southern Ireland to consist of 128 members, and for Northern Ireland of 58 members. Ireland is to return 46 members to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

FINANCE.
The Bill establishes an Exchequer and Consolidated Fund for Northern and Southern Ireland respectively. The Irish Parliaments to have full power over taxation, except in regard to Customs, Excise, excess profits tax, corporation profits tax, and income tax (including super-tax). But they cannot levy a capital tax.

A Joint Exchequer Board to be established.
Ireland to contribute 18 millions a year to Imperial liabilities and expenditure, 50 per cent. from Southern and 44 per cent. from Northern Ireland. This proportion and the total amount are variable after two years by the Joint Exchequer Board. After this sum has been deducted, Ireland will receive the balance of revenue raised by her.

The Irish Parliament can relieve or increase the income-tax and super-tax of individuals resident and domiciled in Ireland. The product of Irish land purchase annuities is to be credited to Ireland. The cost of establishing the Irish Parliaments is also provided for.

There are provisions against double death duties and double stamp duties.

JUDICIARY.
The Bill establishes High Courts of Justice in Southern and in Northern Ireland, with one High Court of Appeal for Ireland.

Constitutional questions may be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

CIVIL SERVICE.
A Civil Service Committee is constituted. Compensation is provided for existing Civil servants.

GENERAL.
There are safeguards for Trinity College, Dublin, Queen's University, Belfast, and for the Masonic Order.

ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT.
In the event of half the members of either Irish Parliament not being validly returned or failing to take the Oath, that Parliament may be dissolved, and in the meantime the government of the area or areas thus affected shall be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant assisted by a Committee of the Irish Privy Council and the powers of the Parliament of that area shall be exercised by a Legislative Council appointed by the King.

APPOINTED DAY.
The appointed day for the operation of the Act will be the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month on which it is passed, or a day not more than seven months earlier or later.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CABLES TO AMERICA.
A Washington cable says—The International Communications Conference, which has been called to meet between North America and the Orient, and between America and Australia, should be increased.

The Conference proposes the establishment of an "Electrical Communications Union" for promoting extending and improving international telegraphic and telephonic communications by land wires, cable, radio, and other forms of signaling; also the establishment of an "Electrical Communications Council," consisting of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States, together with four representatives selected by other Powers, to encourage the improvement of communications.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVOLIGH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th Jan., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Jan., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1921. [166]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
The Steamship "BORNEO MARU"

FROM JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Jan. 3rd. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 9th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Jan. 18th, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Jan. 8th, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1921. [167]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MESOPOTAMIA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf, & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 4th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Jan. 11th, 1921, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Jan. 4th, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [148]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COY'S STEAMER

"EASTERN"

Arrived Hongkong on Jan. 4th, 1921.

From AUSTRALIA, SANDAKAN and MANILA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. F. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1921. [174]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWANA," Captain Babu, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, the 11th JANUARY, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Bills of Lading and Tea for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 4th, 1921. [175]

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI & KOBE ... "FOOKANG" ... Fri. 7th Jan. 07 light.
MANILA ... "LOONG YANG" ... Fri. 7th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "WAISHING" ... Sat. 9th Jan. 07 light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKANG" ... Wed. 13th Jan. 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG ... "KUMSANG" ... Wed. 13th Jan. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Tues. 18th Jan. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation. Sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOHNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaada, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENT-SI LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, Jan. 12th, for SINGAPORE and PENANG.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 18th, Jan. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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TELEPHONE No. 211. GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel
"GLENLUOH" ... Des Hongkong ... 5th Jan.
"GLENADE" ... Des Hongkong ... 19th Jan.
"GLENARA" ... Des Hongkong ... 23rd Jan.
"GLENARNOY" ... Des Hongkong ... 28th Jan.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel
"GLENLUOH" ... Des Hongkong ... about 20th Jan.
"GLENADE" ... Des Hongkong ... about 15th Feb.

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Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

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NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

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Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each. Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each. (Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

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CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)

"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
the undersigned.THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 6th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 6th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	On 7th Jan. Noon
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUEI"	On 7th Jan. 9 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"HUEI"	On 7th Jan. 11 A.M.
BOURABAYA	"KAROWANT"	On 7th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and SHINGTAO	"NINGPO"	On 8th Jan. 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KAROWANT"	On 11th Jan. 9 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHEHCHEN"	On 11th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHERIAN"	On 13th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI & SHINGTAO	"CHERIAN"	On 13th Jan. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Tientsin and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passenger. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	On 6th Jan. 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	On 7th Jan. 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	On 12th Jan. 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"LOMBOON"	On 10th Jan.
"AGAMEMNON"	On 12th Jan.
"KENTUCKY"	On 1st Mar.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON. REIBS & CO. CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURENIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BREMEN"	11,600	10th Jan.	London
"DILWYRA"	5,400	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"FLASSY"	5,400	12th Jan.	Singapore, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	5,400	13th Jan.	Singapore, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"LARCHIE" (Cargo)	5,300	15th Jan.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	3,600	8th Jan. 4 P.M.	Singapore & Penang
"GIEGORY APCAR"	4,700	8th Jan.	Calcutta via Port & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KASOWNA"	7,400	18th Feb.	Calcutta, Townsville, Brisbane
"ST. ALFANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Jan. 4 P.M.	Kobe direct
"BANGA"	4,000	7th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan
"DELTA"	5,000	10th Jan. Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan
"LAHORE"	5,300	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Telegrams—Intercommunications.
In Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passengers' Messengers not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which time they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passports, Bills, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYE MARU" ... Thursday, 8 Jan.

BURNOS ALRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Friday, 12th Jan.

"KASADO MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Jan.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service stopping at intermediate
ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with
Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALYONA MARU" ... Friday, 14th Jan.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and
Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Friday, 7th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation
for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... At Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAITUAN" ... 5th Jan. 2 P.M.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PACIFIC OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	Tons	From Hongkong
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Jan. 13th.
"SHINTO MARU"	22,000	Feb. 7th.
"FUSHA MARU"	20,000	Feb. 24th.
"KORU MARU"	20,000	March 7th.
"SHIRAKA MARU"	20,000	March 18th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINA

CRUZ, HALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TIMES BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	Tons	From Hongkong
"KIVO MARU"	17,500	Jan. 17th. 1921.
"RIYO MARU"	17,500	Feb. 1st.
"ANYO MARU"	17,500	March 11th.
"SHIYO MARU"	14,000	May 1st.

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2574 & 2575.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 15th Jan.
	"PORTHOE" 20,000	On or about 5th Feb.

MARSEILLE, via SAIGON, COLOMBO, DUESSA, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 18th Jan.
	"PAUL LEON" 20,000	On or about 21st Jan.

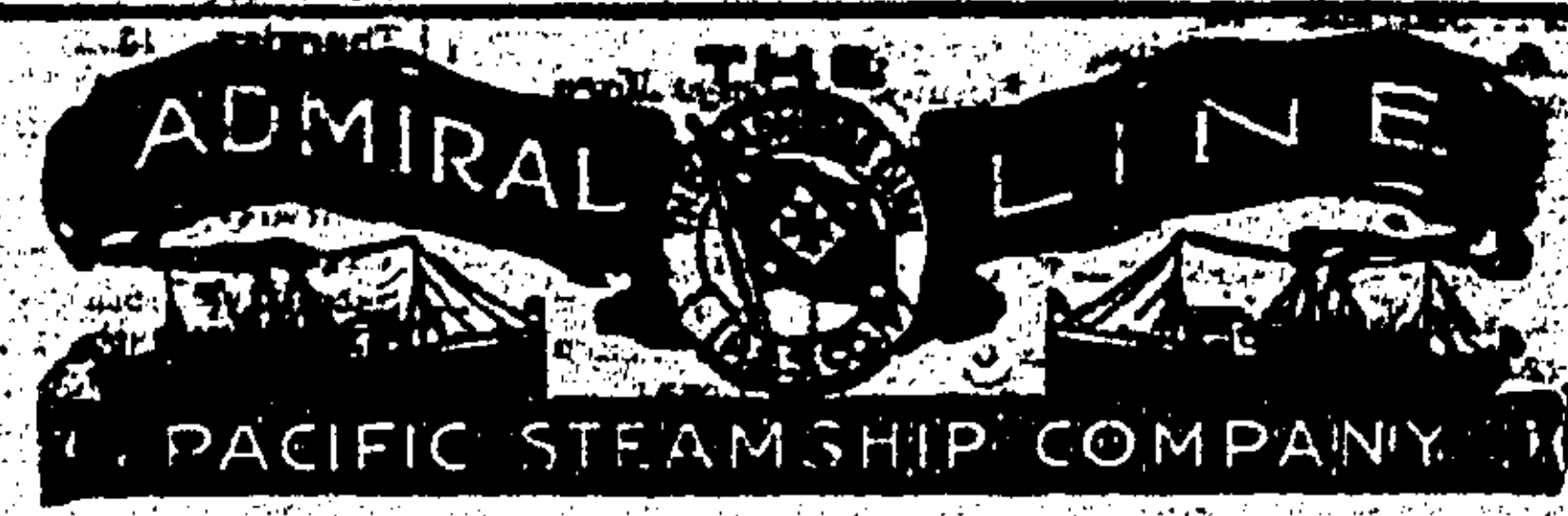
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. BODENFUSER.

Agent, Agents, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

"CROSSKEYS"	... About Jan. 6th.
"EDMOND"	... About Jan. 24th.
"EDMUND"	... About Feb. 7th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... About March 15th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	... About March 31st.

* Calling at Shanghai and Dairen.

For PORTLAND direct

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE"	... About Jan. 9th.
"ABERDEEN"	... About Feb. 7th.
"PAWLET"	... About Mar. 7th.
"COAXET"	... About April 4th.

* Calling at Shanghai and Dairen.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 11th Floor, Queen's Building.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WAUKEGAN" ... about Jan. 20th. 1921.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 11th Floor, Queen's Building.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH-PING" ... January 13th.

"VICTORIA" ... February 10th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents, 113, Connaught Road Central.

